





### The War in Europe.

It would appear that, in the present case, we are neither to reap so many of the benefits nor to suffer

The estimated loss by the late great fire in Charleston is six hundred thousand dollars.

For the Journal  
**Democratic Meeting.**

The Illinois was to sail from Aspinwall on the 17th April, for New York with \$1,000,000 in gold.

The mining news is very meagre. The markets were greatly depressed.

Col. Watkins, of Walker's expedition, had been convicted and recommended to mercy. The Japan squadron had arrived at Loo Choo. Com. Perry and the war vessel.

large number of Americans, having made more or less money, were leaving the colony for Peru in search of gold, and, if not successful, would go to California or the Atlantic States.

AN ARTICLE LIKELY TO BE IN DEMAND.—A steamer has arrived at Constantinople, from England, with 200,000 muskets.

~~Q~~ The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in







THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1854.  
Authorized Agents for the Journal.  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
T. H. MURPHY, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
T. H. MURPHY, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Democratic State Convention.  
This body met at the Commons Hall at Raleigh, on the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. A. S. Biggs of Martin to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Stone of Franklin, and Mr. Williams of Caswell as Secretaries. After calling the roll and the appointment of a committee of two from each district, to report officers for the permanent organization of the meeting, the convention adjourned until 3 P. M. The number of counties represented at this stage of the proceeding was stated by the Secretaries as 56.

At the hour of 3 P. M., to which the Convention had adjourned, several other Counties reported themselves. The Committee upon permanent organization, reported for President, Hon. A. Rencher of Chatham, assisted by six Vice Presidents, of whom two were from this District—Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson, and Col. Gaston Meares of Brunswick; Messrs. Holden of Wake, Stone, of Franklin, and Holmes of Sampson, were appointed Secretaries.

The address made by Mr. Rencher on taking the Chair, was really an eloquent and finished production, exhibiting in a clear and forcible manner the grounds occupied by the Democratic party, and the arguments by which those grounds are maintained. Mr. Rencher was warmly applauded.

On motion, a committee on resolutions, consisting of two from each district, was appointed by the Chair, at the suggestion of the respective delegations. We cannot now remember every name on the Committee, and shall only give the names of those from this District—J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, and James Fulton, of New Hanover. In order to give the Committee time to act, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock next (Thursday) morning, with the understanding, however, that the Convention should meet again in private session at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night. To this session, the Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Hon. A. S. Biggs, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for Revenue and against a Tariff for Protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against the expenditure of money for the only payment of the Public debt and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. Resolved, That President Pierce, by his inaugural address and annual message, and by his devotion to the constitution and rights of the States, therein manifested, has signally justified the expectation of the American Democracy in electing him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles he boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval, and we tender to Senator Douglas, and other members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States our thanks for their manly and national course on this question.

4th. Resolved, That the Public Lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore a disposal of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. Resolved, That the Public Lands, being the common property of the people of the States, should be held as a common fund, and disposed of for the common benefit of all, first, in the payment of the public debt, and then in defraying the expenses of the Federal Government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessities of life.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and, in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him, in his retirement from his present post, the consciousness of having devoted his entire energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. Resolved, That the constitution of this State ought to be so amended as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by Legislative action, as the best, and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly Republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens in both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements, to that end, make large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the maintenance of the State would prudently allow.

9th. Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity and sound principles of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of the county of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

It was deemed proper by the committee on resolutions to make no recommendation on the subject of a candidate, leaving that matter for action in full caucus. When the resolutions constituting the platform had been passed upon, nominations were in order.—The names of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, of Hon. John Ellis, of Rowan; of Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover; and of Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, were suggested by their respective friends.—It was stated, however, on behalf of Judge Ellis, that he was sincerely anxious that his name should not be used, but that his friends should go for Mr. Bragg. The name of Mr. Ellis was withdrawn. A delegate from Caswell stated on behalf of Mr. Graves that that gentleman could not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate, but was anxious for the nomination of Mr. Bragg. The name of Mr. Graves was withdrawn. The friends of Col. Person, knowing the devotion of the gentleman to the perfect harmony and success of the Democratic party, and how little any nomination could weigh with him if placed in competition with that object, and also the high estimation in which he held Mr. Bragg, withdrew his name, thus leaving the latter gentleman alone in nomination. The whole matter of the nom-

ination hardly occupied twenty minutes. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and the event was hailed with startling enthusiasm. One statement will exhibit the harmony of the proceeding. The caucus organized at about 8 o'clock. The resolutions were read by Mr. Biggs, the Chairman of the committee on resolutions. They were again read and the question taken on them separately. Candidates were nominated—explanations made—candidates were withdrawn. Some enthusiastic talking was done, and the Convention had adjourned by 12 o'clock. The Commons Hall was crowded to such an extent that even standing room was hard to get, and delegates continued to arrive.

Everybody who knows anything about Conventions, of either party, is aware that the business is always done in the private meetings, although such does not appear in the official proceedings. We have taken the liberty, however, to detail the proceedings of the business session, in order that a proper idea may be obtained of the spirit which prevailed on the occasion.

Of the resolutions, we do not care to speak. They speak for themselves; our candidate can do the same, as Mr. Dockery has had reason to know, and as he will have still further reason to feel. We have now only room to allude briefly to the pleasure with which we marked the absence of factious or sectional feelings among the delegates from the West. They manifested a North Carolina feeling alike in political and in other matters.

On Thursday the Convention met in open session at 10 o'clock, and ratified the whole matter. The nomination of course was made unanimous, as it was also in business session—perfectly so. Some good speeches were made, which we would have been pleased to have heard. No doubt many additional delegates were in attendance.

The nomination of Mr. Bragg by the Democratic convention on Thursday last may be considered as the fair and proper opening of the canvass for Governor of this State; both parties have now their champions in the field, for we believe that no doubt exists of Mr. Bragg's acceptance of the position to which he has been called by the voice of his party. The platforms of both parties are also before the people of the State, by whom the merits of both candidates and platforms must be decided.

Towards General Dockery and those who may act with him we intend to pursue the same course which we have invariably pursued towards those who may be opposed to us; that is to treat them with every respect, until their own conduct towards us or in the conduct of the canvass may demand rebuke or exposure. We trust that the occasions for such rebuke or exposure may not arise—we sincerely trust that the canvass may be conducted upon proper principles, and without appeals to demagoguism, or the attempt to enlist improper feelings and influences.

Of the candidate of the Democratic party, we know that he is a gentleman of talents—of high personal standing and much beloved and respected by those who know him; devoted to the interests of the State and the whole State; possessed of the full confidence of his own party and well calculated to command the respect even of his opponents. He is a Democrat of the old school, sound and reliable. For his position upon internal improvements we refer our neighbor to the Herald and others to the 8th Resolution passed by the Democratic Convention. This resolution is not simply the expression of the opinions of the Convention, to which Mr. Bragg's assent as a candidate might perhaps be regarded by some as a matter of form; but it is known to be the expression of Mr. Bragg's own personal opinion; for this statement we have the authority of such gentlemen as Hon. A. S. Biggs and others who are well acquainted with Mr. Bragg, and who very recently conversed with him upon this subject. We hope that our neighbors' fears are somewhat quieted on this score. And now when we are on this subject and have mentioned the name of Mr. Biggs we may further add a statement made by that gentleman in regard to his own position upon internal improvements which had been misunderstood. He had been represented as opposed to all internal improvements, which was a misconception of his views. He was not opposed to internal improvements; and never had been. He had simply opposed certain schemes he considered inexpedient and wasteful of the public money and not calculated to build up a proper State system.

The effect of the Convention resolution, adopted by the Whig State Convention, we find to be precisely what we said some time since it would be. Intended to humbug both sections—the East and the West—it has failed in both. A Convention of Western Whigs has been called in Henderson, in the mountains, to denounce the resolution inasmuch as it only recommends a limited Convention; whereas they want an unlimited one for the purpose of changing the basis. In the East any tampering with the Convention question must be regarded with suspicion, and alienate votes. Contrast with this the emphatic declaration contained in the 7th resolution of the Democratic platform, "that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph."

In this position, in a cordial union with their brethren from the East, every delegate from the West heartily joined—and there were delegates from the extreme West.

The attempt to electioneer upon a man's position in life we look upon as the smallest of all electioneering, and we cannot but think that many if not all intelligent Whigs are sick of the nonsense about the "Old Wagoner" and "Wagon boy," and all that sort of thing about General Dockery. We are sorry to see an article of this character in the Commercial of this morning. If we were inclined to use such issues, we might turn to old Thomas Bragg, the father of our candidate, a carpenter and the builder of several edifices in this State and elsewhere, and to his family who have been in a great measure the architects of their own fortunes and reputations—to our worthy candidate and to his equally worthy brothers—Captain Bragg, the hero of the Mexican war, and Hon. Judge John Bragg of Alabama—all of whom are worthy of their noble old father. It is not against men or families like this that the cant of aristocracy can be safely carried.

LAUNCHED, on the 8th inst., at Conwayboro', S. C., a new fore-and-aft Schooner of 177 tons burthen, called the "Church Perkins," owned by Capt. Porpe, Messrs. Buck & Beatty, and Perkins & Barnhill, of the above place, and Brown & DeRosier, of New York. She is to be commanded by Capt. Tolsen, and will run regularly to New York, in the Naval Store business.

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From the Richmond Dispatch.  
Disolution of the Union.  
The New York Tribune, finding that the South is no longer menacing a dissolution of the Union, no longer giving vent to its just complaints in resolutions and speeches in Congress and the Legislatures, but with a spirit too calm and resolved to be noisy and turbulent, is pursuing in the path pointed out by her commercial conventions, the true road to independence and security, the Union of the New York Tribune in view of this sensible promising policy, feels its bile stirred to the very centre of its liver, and professing to believe that a dissolution of the Union is still advocated by the south, has an elaborate article, which it promises to follow by others intended to show that the north would not be commercially injured in any way, injured by such dissolution. About the same date we find in the New York Herald a leading article, in which it is alleged that W. H. Seward and his followers design to create a new political platform and a new party upon the basis of eternal hostility to Southern slave institutions. "The ground has been deliberately taken," says the Herald, "and the declaration is made, that henceforth the combined Seward organization of the north will occupy a platform of anti-slavery and sectional principles and measures the best calculated to hasten a final separation of the north from the south; and the establishment of an anti-slavery northern confederacy in conjunction with the Canadas and the neighboring English provinces."

The ship Underwriter, which is ashore, it is believed will be got off at high tide, by the assistance of steam tugs.

At a meeting of the citizens of Duplin, held at Kenansville, on the 18th of April, to take into consideration the improvement of the Cape Fear River.

On motion, Jere Pearsall, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Maj. Owen R. Kenan and James Dickson were appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chair, in a clear and impressive manner, H. L. Holmes, Esq., was called upon, and addressed the meeting at some length, in a manner creditable to his head and heart; in which he pointed out the great commercial advantages to the State—the whole State—which would result from the deepening of the Bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River; and paid a high compliment to the citizens of Wilmington for their active and zealous efforts to effect this object.

J. L. Holmes, Esq., then rose and addressed the meeting in an able and effective speech.

Whereupon David Reid, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional District, to meet in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 25th of May next, to give expression to the views and wishes of the people of this Congressional District, on the subject referred to in the preamble to these resolutions; and to request the Hon. William S. Ashe, the representative in Congress from this District, to use his influence to carry into effect such wishes and views.

Resolved, That the Chairmen of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

On motion of Owen R. Kenan, Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the proceedings of this meeting, and that they be further requested to bring this subject to the notice of their readers, and respectfully to urge upon the citizens of the different Counties composing this Congressional District, the necessity of appointing delegates to said Convention.

In compliance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Col. C. D. Hill, B. W. Herring, Benj. Oliver, B. K. Outlaw, Bry-an Smith, Sr., Nicholas Hall, Benj. Lanier, C. McMillan, Col. W. Boney, Maj. D. Sloan, N. P. Mathis, J. G. Stokes, Jas. B. Monk, Abner Faison, Walsted Bowden, S. Graham, I. B. Kelly, D. Reid, W. E. Hill, W. J. Houston.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JERE PEARSALL, Chm'n.  
JAS. DICKSON, } Secretaries.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Asia.  
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1854.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Asia arrived at New York at noon on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 8th inst.

The British Mail Steam Ship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst., and the U. S. Mail Steamship Washington at Southampton on the same day.

European Intelligence.  
There had been no fighting in the Baltic. The Russians were dismantling the fortresses on the Island of Aland.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier's fleet was still at Kiojea Bay.

Navigation was open to St. Petersburg. As soon as hostilities commenced in the Baltic the Empress of Russia and her Court will remove to Moscow.

Two steam frigates that were being constructed for the Russian Government, had been seized in England by the Government.

The allied fleets had returned to the Black Sea and sailed for Varna, to effect a movement in conjunction with Omer Pacha.

The Russian position in the Dobruja was considered critical, and reinforcements were called for.

The Turks were falling back in good order on Trajan's Wall.

The Turks have beaten General Oushakoff, and forced him back into Bess-Abrah.

The Turks have crossed the Danube between Nicopolis and Roustchouk.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the passage of the Balkin, by the Russians, a cause for war.

The English and French Governments have entirely rejected the proposals of the Czar founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin says that negotiations were on the tapis between Prussia and Austria, and that Prussia had joined in a Protocol, signed at Vienna on the 3d of April, between Great Britain, France and Austria.

In the British House of Commons on the 18th inst., Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Servia, but in as much as negotiations were still in progress, he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

The 26th inst. had been appointed as a National Fast day throughout Great Britain.

On the 13th ult., a riot occurred at Barcelona. The military were called out and several citizens killed.

A man named Biocchi, had been arrested as being the assassin of the late Duke of Parma.

Heavy Fallure.  
BOSTON, April 19.—It is rumored here to-day that a large commercial house at Boston has failed.

Hon. John Davis Dead.  
BOSTON, April 19.—The Hon. John Davis, formerly U. S. Senator from this State, died to-day, at his residence, in Worcester.

CAN'T GO.—"Mother, cant I go and have my daguerotype taken?" "No, my child, I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me have a tooth pulled." "I never go any where."

DOMESTIC BLISS.—There are about sixty divorce cases pending before the Supreme Court of the little State of Rhode Island.

Marine Intelligence.  
PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA  
ARRIVED.  
April 20—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.  
steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.  
steamer San, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.  
steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Vessel & Eilers.  
20—Brig Abby Jones, from Charleston, to Kidder & Martin, with 700 sacks salt.  
April 21—schr Louise, Robinson, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.  
steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.  
CLEARED.  
April 20—schr. O. G. Parsley, Vangilder, for Boston, by Geo. Harris, with 214 bbls. rosin, 100 bushels pea meal, 32 cases rice, 12,000 bushels rough rice, 100 cases turpentine, 31 do. cotton, 14 do. sheeting, 1 case turpentine, 127 bbls. turpentine, 13 do. spirits turpentine, 198 do turpentine, 2,568 do rosin.  
21—steamer Geo. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.  
steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.  
April 21—schr. E. R. Bennett, Wood, for New York, by Geo. Harris, with 380 bbls. tar, 2,470 do rosin.  
22—schr. Elouise, Jones, for New York, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores, &c.  
schr. Superb, Apsey, for Norwich, Ct; by Kidder & Martin, with 70,000 feet lumber.  
schr. Arcade, Winchester, for Caracas, by Kidder & Martin, with 82,000 feet lumber.  
schr. Gulf Stream, Cranmer, for New York, by Geo. Harris, with 196 bbls tar, 3,282 do rosin.  
The schooner "Globe," Capt. J. A. Mearns, by J. A. McKee & Co.; with 75,000 feet lumber.  
schr. Onward, Smith, for Mystic Bridge, Ct, by J. D. McKee & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.  
schr. Mary Farrow, Lumberton, for Newburyport, Mass., by J. D. McKee & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.  
steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Vankokkelen.

Marine Correspondence of the Journal.  
CONWAYBORO', S. C., April 15th, 1854.  
ARRIVED.  
April 7—schr S. Catharine, Taylor, from New-Berne, N. C.; with corn to E. Canan, and Yereen & Darby.  
steamer Barnett, Barnett, from Georgetown and Bucksville; with mize to Woodard, Spivey & Co. B. Barnes, E. D. Beatty, James B. S. Bell, and Buck & Beatty.  
CLEARED.  
April 7—schr E. S. Rudderow, Miggitt, for New York, with 1500 bbls naval stores, by Buck & Beatty and S. H. Bell.  
schr. Agnes, Bennett, for New York, with 1500 bbls naval stores, by Perkins & Barnhill and S. H. Bell.  
schr. Ocean, Gettner, for Beaufort, N. C.  
schr. Steamer Barnett, Gilbert, for Bucksville and Georgetown.  
schr S. Catharine, Taylor, for New-Berne, N. C.

PASSENGERS ON STEAMER BARNETT, FROM GEORGETOWN AND BUCKSVILLE.  
Miss E. J. Congdon, Miss M. F. Congdon, B. Hazard, Capt. Curtis and a Black.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[3 previous days].—Naval Stores.—The market for Naval Stores is in a measure nominal—better about 5000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in better demand, and is being very tight, prices have advanced 1 1/4 cts from the lowest point reached, (61 1/2) cts, having been made yesterday at 63 cts, cash, for white lots on the wharf, and 64 1/2 cts in small parcels. Tar continues in demand, and still higher rates have been paid, as will be seen hereafter. Rosins of all kinds are dull, though it may be remarked, that there is little prime pale here.—The market for Spirits Turpentine at 64 1/2 cts, and 65 cts, cash, 63 thirty days, and 64 sixty and ninety days, for the most of it, embracing retail lots at 64 1/2 cts, cash, and 65 cts, thirty days; 1500 Ton, part to arrive, \$3 75 for Wilmington, \$3 87 1/2 for Washington, and \$4 25 for Baltimore, in order, inland, 12000 Wil-son's, at \$4 25, and \$4 25, delivered; and 3000 North Carolina, \$1 62 1/2, in yard.

RICE.—There is a fair demand for home use, and we notice a rather better feeling in the market, with more steadiness in prices. Sales 400 tons, at \$3 50 @ \$4 50, cash.

NEW-BERNE, April 19.—Bacon.—A lot of 150 Hams sold, a few days ago, at 95 cents. 1500 lbs. Sides and Shoulders sold this week at 7 cents. Hog round will command about 10 cents for a good article. The last sale of hams was made yesterday at 70 cents 1/2 bushel, no receipts in Wagons and Carts. Fowls demand 50 cents 1/2 pair. Sales of turkeys at 100 cents 1/2 pair. Corn was sold at 12 1/2 cts, and better demand for some time past, and sells readily at 80 cents by the ton. Turpentine has improved in price. Sales 400 tons, at \$3 50 @ \$4 50, cash.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In Turpentine no sales to report. Tar has advanced to \$2 60—receipts light. Corn a boat load from Hyde Co., for retailing sold at 70c. No sales of rice. Cotton—no sales to report to 6 1/2 cts. all that is offered.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of COTTON during the week ending the 7th inst., comprised 34,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales of all descriptions to the Trade.

The Circular of Messrs. MILLMAN, LEMPIRE & Co., says that the market for Naval Stores is in a measure nominal—better about 5000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in better demand, and is being very tight, prices have advanced 1 1/4 cts from the lowest point reached, (61 1/2) cts, having been made yesterday at 63 cts, cash, for white lots on the wharf, and 64 1/2 cts in small parcels. Tar continues in demand, and still higher rates have been paid, as will be seen hereafter. Rosins of all kinds are dull, though it may be remarked, that there is little prime pale here.—The market for Spirits Turpentine at 64 1/2 cts, and 65 cts, cash, 63 thirty days, and 64 sixty and ninety days, for the most of it, embracing retail lots at 64 1/2 cts, cash, and 65 cts, thirty days; 1500 Ton, part to arrive, \$3 75 for Wilmington, \$3 87 1/2 for Washington, and \$4 25 for Baltimore, in order, inland, 12000 Wil-son's, at \$4 25, and \$4 25, delivered; and 3000 North Carolina, \$1 62 1/2, in yard.

NOTICE.  
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between GRADY and MURPHY, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the said GRADY, and all claims against the same, by the said MURPHY.

FURTHER NOTICE.  
BEING desirous to offer our old business as soon as possible, we now offer for sale at low prices for cash our entire stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, &c. Persons having claims against the concern, or who have any goods or those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible.

BY CALLING at the Cheap Family Grocery, you will find a large stock of goods, such as Flour, Rice, Sugar, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Tea, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hardware, such as Axes, Saws, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Liquors, such as Whisky, Brandy, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hats, Boots and Shoes, at low prices. Also a large stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Tea, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hardware, such as Axes, Saws, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Liquors, such as Whisky, Brandy, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hats, Boots and Shoes, at low prices. Also a large stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Tea, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hardware, such as Axes, Saws, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Liquors, such as Whisky, Brandy, &c. at low prices. Also a large stock of Hats, Boots and Shoes, at low prices. 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